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BRITISH PARDON ALL IRISH

WILSON READY TO COMPROMISE WITH SENATE?

Republicans Asked to Draw Up League Amendments.

BY ARTHUR SEAFS HENNING
Washington, D. C., March 5.—[Special.]—President Wilson is seeking a compromise with the thirty-nine Republicans and their Democratic sympathizers who threaten to reject the league of nations constitution if it comes before the next senate in its present form.

This disclosure was made at the capital today following a conference between Senator Hitchcock, chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, who represented the president, and Senator Knox of Pennsylvania, who originated the policy in the Lodge resolution condemning the league of nations covenant in the shape now pending before the peace conference.

Basis of Proposed Compromise.
The basis of the compromise the president is willing to consider is substantially the following:

Modification of the league of nations constitution to meet the objections of the opposition in regard to vital American interests, especially including recognition of the Monroe doctrine and reservation of domestic questions such as immigration from the jurisdiction of the league.

Inclusion of the league of nations covenant as modified in the peace treaty in accordance with the original plan.

If such a compromise should be effected, the president would concede some of the changes in the covenant demanded by the Republicans, and the opposition would yield the demand that the league be given more mature consideration after the conclusion of peace.

Hitchcock Seeks Conference.
Senator Hitchcock, who is the president's spokesman in the senate on all matters relating to the league of nations, sought an interview with Senator Knox early today.

Senator Hitchcock asked Senator Knox if he would be willing to draft the amendments which he and other Republicans desire incorporated in the league constitution.

"Do you come as the emissary of the president?" Mr. Knox asked before answering Senator Hitchcock's inquiry.

Senator Hitchcock appears to have declined to satisfy the Pennsylvania senator's curiosity on this point, although intimating that the president is deeply interested in the question of the changes in the league constitution demanded by the opposition and that any amendments Senator Knox might draft would be transmitted to Mr. Wilson in Paris.

Knox Defines Attitude.
After further discussion of the amendments sought by the opposition, Senator Knox said to Senator Hitchcock:

"In my opinion, the only satisfactory amendment would be to strike out all after the enacting clause and draft an entirely new plan."

Senator Knox reiterated the views expressed in his recent speech advocating a world agreement on disarmament, a world court, and the outlawing of aggressive wars. He believes that the proposed league of nations would breed wars instead of preventing them.

The meeting between the two leaders broke up without any basis for a compromise having been reached. Senator Hitchcock, however, professed himself not discouraged, and will endeavor to open negotiations with Senator Lodge and other Republicans.

Follows Talk with Wilson.
Although in discussing the matter for publication, Senator Hitchcock would not admit that he was seeking a compromise at the instance of the president, other senators who talked with the Nebraska senator were authorized for the assertion that this is the case. Senator Hitchcock, it appears, had a conference with the president yesterday upon the sudden complication furnished by the Lodge resolution. The senator impressed the president with the serious character of the opposition which threatens the success of the league of nations project.

Whether the president suggested that Senator Hitchcock seek a compromise with the opposition is not known.

COOK TELLS HIS OWN STORY OF DEATH FIGHT

Insists Bradway Hit Him First; 'Used Knife in Self-Defense.'

BY PHIL KINSLEY.

J. Norman Cook took the witness stand in his own defense yesterday afternoon in Judge Kersten's court.

The burden of his story was that he had stabbed William E. Bradway in self-defense on the steps of the Bradway home at 2819 Indiana avenue, Aug. 29 last, after Bradway had attacked him.

In order, however, to leave no loophole by which the state could convict him of the charge of murder, Cook stimulated the sentimental appeal in his case by showing that his only motive in seeking Bradway that night was to make the world safe for Norma Cook, his 13 year old daughter, with whom Bradway, a man of middle age, was deeply infatuated.

Claims Knife Did Not Kill.

He had heard, he said, through an anonymous telephone call, that Norma had been seen in a machine in front of the Bradway home at night, and that she had entered the house with Bradway when the lights were out. This, and the fact that Bradway lured the girl away from school, took her out at night among the bright lights of the town, won her heart away from her father, followed her to Kansas, wrote her letters of love—all combined in the plea of justifiable homicide, even though Cook had no intent to kill when he went to the Bradway home and lay in wait for the manufacturer.

In order to bring a third element of doubt in the case and make the acquittal of Cook a sure thing, Attorney Everett Jennings, Cook's counsel, said that he would prove that the knife wound inflicted by Cook did not kill Bradway, but that death was near from a complication of diseases.

The case probably will be finished by tonight. It should be in the hands of the jury by tomorrow morning.

He Tells Towards Prosecutor.
Cook's appearance on the witness stand did not change any material aspect of the case. For his own attorney he was a quick and ready witness, voluble, assured, his memory excellent.

For the state he was hostile. He appeared to resent the effort of the prosecutor to pick holes in his story. His memory failed him completely. He could not recall what he had done with the knife with which he had stabbed Bradway. He could not remember what names he had used in traveling through the west. He could not recall where he had worked.

He was distinctly hostile. His eyes—the brown eyes of Norma—hardened as he shifted and at times had a wild glare. He lost his grasp on things for a few minutes, contenting himself with short, negative answers.

"Let him go ahead," he said, when his attorney sought to stop the prosecutor from "barking" at the witness. It was all over, so far as Cook was concerned, when he had told his story in his own way. In cross examination this morning the state may change the aspect of things a little.

Tells of Warning Norma.

Cook tried hard in the rôle of the injured father protecting his daughter's (Continued on page 8, column 1.)

CHADSEY MADE SCHOOL HEAD BY 11-4 VOTE

\$18,000 Salary O. K. Comes Next Week; Mortenson Stays.

Charles E. Chadsey of Detroit was elected superintendent of Chicago schools yesterday by a board of education vote of 11 to 4. Acting Superintendent Peter A. Mortenson was appointed to the newly created office of associate superintendent at a salary of \$12,000. He pledged undivided loyalty to the new administration in accepting the post.

The \$18,000 annual salary recommended for the new superintendent will be voted on at a special meeting of the board next week to conform with a legal technicality.

Opposing forces in the contest over the superintendency gathered early to find the board chamber crowded with representatives of practically every municipal interest.

Decks were cleared at once by the reading of communications from the Union League club, the Public Education association, and the City club, all heartily endorsing the work of the citizens' commission of nine and urging the board to accept its recommendations in full.

Plea for Delay Rejected.
The complete commission report was read into the record, but not before Trustees Young and Holpuch pointed out that the school law makes it impossible to increase the superintendent's fixed salary without giving board members one week's notice.

After the opposition cross fire of legal technicalities, Trustee P. C. Clemensen made a plea for deferred action.

Forces Possible Lawsuit.
"Only one month remains," he said, "before a new mayor will have the power to appoint a new board of eleven members, who in turn can elect a new superintendent. I can see a lawsuit of \$75,000 in the offing—a suit against the board by Mr. Chadsey for his four year salary if he is thrown out of office by the new board. We've had enough lawsuits. All of us nearly went to jail once."

"I protest that the commission selected only one educator, when it was charged with submitting a list, that its selection was made known two days before any member of this board knew of the action, and that we know so little of how the commission worked. The appointment of Mr. Mortenson board over did. He is the only man given the confidence of union labor, and has maintained the system without friction."

"You can't increase efficiency from the top, but rather by cutting down the number of pupils per teacher. We can stand for Peter Mortenson as head of the system another month. I, for one, do not believe this affair has been solved by the square."

"Overexpensive Superintendent."
Applause from the gallery at this point was halted by the president, who warned spectators against further demonstrations and asked Dr. Clemensen to give his reasons for the charge of overexpensiveness.

"I did not mean the commission or this board is not on the square," explained the trustee, "but that it would not be square to saddle a new board with a four year and overexpensive superintendent."

"Mr. Mortenson possesses all qualifications for the superintendency," Trustee Young declared, "and if Mr. Chadsey comes to this system of 10,000 teachers he will meet with antagonism from the start. It is the duty of every member of this board to investigate candidates personally. We know nothing of the commission investigation. I want to announce now that I am not representing the mayor of Chicago and can prove the man a liar who says so."

Trustee Pigott took issue with Mr. Young, declaring Chicago teachers above petty antagonisms where good of the school system is at stake.

Gives Fourteen 'Anti' Reasons.
Mrs. F. E. Thornton read fourteen reasons for her opposition to the Chadsey appointment.

(Continued on page 4, column 2.)

NO INTERNATIONAL PEACE FORCE WILL BE COMPLETE WITHOUT HIM

(Copyright, 1919, By John T. McCutcheon.)



ASSASSINS KILL WIDOWER LEFT \$1,000 BY WIFE

Frank Gento's wife died recently and left him sorrowing. Last night he went to meet her. Death stepped out of the shadows near his home, 239 West Twenty-third street.

He was shot five times and died in the ambulance. Mrs. Gento had left \$1,000 insurance. The police believe members of the "Black Hand" demanded the money and killed when it was refused.

Gento was living with his wife's mother and sister. They hurried out when they heard the shots. When the saw him lying in the street, bleeding and unconscious, they screamed and fainted.

Artist Christy Renews His Suit for Divorce

Zanesville, O., March 5.—Howard Chandler Christy, famous artist, has filed a petition for divorce from Mrs. Maybelle Thompson Christy, his wife and former model. The artist charges gross neglect of duty, willful absence, and that his wife embarrassed him by her mode of living.

Christy filed suit for divorce three years ago, but the action was dismissed. The Christys were married in 1893. They have one daughter, Natalie, aged 19, who is a student at Wellesley college.

Examine Grave Stones to Settle Teschen Dispute

Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable. (Copyright, 1919.)

VIENNA, March 5.—To decide Polish-Czech-Slovak differences concerning the possession of Teschen in Silesia on ethnological grounds the entente decided to examine the grave stones in the cemeteries of Teschen for the names of the buried. The unexpected result of the investigation was 90 per cent German and 10 per cent Polish names.

Eloper, Balked, Slays Mother, Shoots Girl

Elkhart, Ind., March 5.—[Special.]—Mrs. Harvey Replogle of Bristol, near here, was shot and instantly killed, and her daughter, Cecil, was fatally wounded tonight by Walter Cunningham of Indianapolis following an argument which resulted when the mother attempted to stop an elopement of the pair. Cunningham escaped.

WILSON CUTS JELKE SENTENCE

Oleo Millionaire Gets 60 Days in Cell and Fine of \$10,000.

John F. Jelke, millionaire Chicago oleomargarine manufacturer, was given a bit of good news last night by a reporter for THE TRIBUNE.

He was informed that he will not have to serve two years' imprisonment under the sentence which followed his conviction in 1914 for conspiracy to cause certain individuals to evade the tax on artificially colored oleomargarine.

The sentence was commuted by President Wilson yesterday to sixty days and a fine of \$10,000. The news was obtained by the Washington correspondent of THE TRIBUNE.

Not only was Jelke favored by the president, but the sentence of Francis M. Lowry, facing a term of a year and a day, was commuted to thirty days and a fine of \$2,500.

Court to Fix Prison.
Whether the two men will be required to serve these sentences in the federal penitentiary or some other place of confinement will be determined by the federal court in Chicago.

James H. Wilkerson, who was district attorney when the oleomargarine makers were convicted, and other public officials connected with the prosecution, united in a plea to the president to commute the sentences to the payment of fines only. Mr. Wilson, however, upon reviewing the case decreed minimized sentences of imprisonment.

In the appeal for clemency, it was stated that Jelke and Lowry injured their own case by not testifying in their own defense, that they were not charged with illegally coloring oleomargarine, but with encouraging oleomargarine "moonshiners" to color it in violation of law, and that they were convicted on the testimony of self-confessed offenders.

Might Have Escaped Conviction.
The prosecuting attorneys expressed the opinion that Jelke and Lowry probably would not have been convicted had they testified.

Other representations to the president included testimonials to high character of Jelke and Lowry and to the reputation of their business concern which, it was shown, is not interested in producing the colored product, but is devoted almost exclusively to the output of uncolored oleomargarine.

It also was contended that the Chicago men were convicted at a time when oleomargarine moonshining was common. Punishment of offenders has now made the violation of the law comparatively rare. Under such new conditions it was argued that the extension of clemency to Jelke and Lowry would not be incompatible with the public interest.

Jelke Is Surprised.
Jelke, who lives at 1352 North La Salle avenue, expressed surprise when informed of the president's action.

"This is the first information I have received. I have had no other advice on the matter. I knew my brother, former Judge Ferdinand Jelke, and Attorney Lawrence Maxwell of Cincinnati had gone before the president in my behalf, but I had heard nothing beyond that. I cannot discuss my future plans as to the matter, as I have received no official advice as yet. Whatever action, if any, to be taken will be decided by lawyers."

She Asks \$10,000 Heart Balm; 'Stranger,' He Says
Miss Verona Pustal, 7435 South Chicago avenue, says John B. Merg, manager of O'Connor & Goldberg's shoe store, 23 East Madison street, proposed marriage to her on April 5, 1918.

John B. Merg says he never has heard of the girl.

But yesterday she filed a \$10,000 damage suit against him alleging failure to keep a promise of marriage.

G. O. P. DEFEATED IN STRONGHOLD; LEAGUE CAUSE?

Greenburg, Pa., March 5.—[Special.]—By the election of Attorney John H. Wilson, Democrat, of Butler, in the Twenty-second congressional district, comprising Butler and Westmoreland counties, over John M. Jamison, Republican, and wealthy coal operator of this city, Democratic leaders tonight claimed the sentiment of the people on the president's league of nations plan is shown for the first time.

The Democratic victory, coming in a district which only once since the birth of the Republic has been represented by a Democrat, is considered by the party leaders as an endorsement of the people of the president and his policies.

The resolution which was adopted declared that "Americans of Irish blood were grievously offended at the action of President Wilson at the Metropolitan Opera house in New York last night in refusing to meet a committee named by the Irish race convention at Philadelphia until Justice Cahan had withdrawn from the room."

The resolution expressed confidence in Justice Cahan and praised him for his work in connection with the friends of Irish Freedom.

FORD TO BUILD NEW AUTOMOBILE TO SELL FOR \$300
Los Angeles, Calif., March 5.—Henry Ford left for his home in Detroit today, after announcing that on his arrival there he would perfect plans for the manufacture, by a new corporation, of an automobile to sell for a lower price than any now extensively marketed. It is understood the car will sell at from \$250 to \$300. Mr. Ford said he had designed the car while resting at Altadena.

Mr. Ford indicated that his present associates except his son Edsel would not be interested in a new company if one was formed.

Plane Driven by Chicagoan Plunges Into North River
New York, March 5.—[Special.]—A Curtiss biplane, driven by Lieut. M. F. Schneider of Chicago and flying from Hazelhurst field to the aeronautical show at Madison Square garden, took a nose dive this afternoon and fell into the North river off pier 7, near Rector street. A stalled engine was the cause. Schneider escaped injury.

332,000 in Rumanian Army Gave Lives in War
PARIS, March 5.—The Rumanian press bureau announces that 332,000 Rumanian combatants in the war were killed or died from wounds.

Sinn Feiners Will Go Free of Prisons

BULLETIN.

LONDON, March 6, 3 a. m.—The British government has decided to release all Irish political prisoners, says the Daily Mail today.

In order to prevent a great public demonstration, the newspaper adds, the prisoners will return to Ireland in small batches.

New York, March 5.—[Special.]—Gradually other facts of the Irish delegation's call on President Wilson last night are coming out. It is said by Supreme Court Justice Cahan's friends that he "pestered" Mr. Wilson and that was the reason the president refused to attend the conference until Cahan withdrew, but other persons say that the reasons are deeper and more serious than that.

Justice Cahan induced Homer Cummings, the new Democratic national committee chairman, to send two representatives to see the president at Washington in Ireland's interest. He also told Mr. Cummings that if Ireland was left out when self-determination was granted to small nations, the Democratic party in the United States "might as well close its house."

Opposed Wilson in 1915.
Mr. Cahan was active in the "American independence conference" which in 1915 opposed the reelection of President Wilson, and he refused in March, 1917, to sign a pledge supporting the president "in protecting American rights against unlawful violence on sea and land."

In September, 1917, the committee on public information published as one of the Von Igel papers a communication signed in cipher addressed to Count von Bernstorff, dated April 17, 1916, beginning: "Justice Cahan requests the transmission of the following remarks: The revolution in Ireland can only be successful with the support of Germany; otherwise England will be able to suppress it, even though it be only after hard struggles."

Last night when the delegation was talking to Mr. Wilson Bishop Muldoon of Rockford referred to the Jugo-Slavs, whereupon the president raising his arms, said: "O, my, don't remind me of that here. That is a question!" With the accent on the "is."

Praise for Cahan.
Boston, Mass., March 5.—Democrats of four Irish societies at a meeting here tonight of the Associated Branches of the Friends of Irish Freedom voted to extend an invitation to Justice Daniel F. Cahan of New York to be the guest of honor at a banquet in this city on March 17.

A resolution which was adopted declared that "Americans of Irish blood were grievously offended at the action of President Wilson at the Metropolitan Opera house in New York last night in refusing to meet a committee named by the Irish race convention at Philadelphia until Justice Cahan had withdrawn from the room."

The resolution expressed confidence in Justice Cahan and praised him for his work in connection with the friends of Irish Freedom.

Reject Spartacus Plan.
At a plenary session the Greater Berlin Soviets have rejected a Spartacus resolution aimed at the Majority Socialists and the government and declared instead that the strike has been aimed at the government only because the demands made by the workmen have not been met satisfactorily.

The Vorwarts, the Socialist organ, states it believes an understanding will be reached in the course of the day and that the only malcontents then still be "arrest terrorists whose opportunities to plunder, rob, and murder have been spoiled."

Strikers' Arrest Ordered.
Gustav Noske, minister of defense, has ordered the troops to arrest all strikers or leaders of the strikers who are guilty of rioting or intimidating workmen.

Food shops were stormed today by housewives who were laying in a week's supply of provisions in anticipation of a spread of the strike. Bake shops and meat markets were sold out before 10 o'clock. Private vehicles of all descriptions are being converted into improvised busses and are plying a lucrative business in the absence of surface and subway service.

Plan to Seize Koenigsberg.
The Spartacists have inaugurated a movement to seize Koenigsberg, East Prussia, and open communications with Moscow so that bolshevik armies from Russia may move to the assistance of the Spartacus forces, according to an official government bulletin today.

The government, however, the bulletin states, has sent forces into Koenigsberg with the object of putting down the Spartacus strike movement for the seizure of the town.

These troops, said the bulletin, disarmed the Spartacus home guard in Koenigsberg after considerable fighting.

Much Fighting in Berlin.
Government troops at police headquarters fired on rioters today and several casualties are reported to have resulted. The troops had been called to disperse the crowds which were gathering in increased numbers around the headquarters.

Greater Berlin was quiet till 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The proclamation of martial law by the Prussian ministry had a salutary effect, the quick recovery of strategic points in the city by the Reinhardt brigade also serving to dampen the ardor of the Spartacists.

Government soldiers are concentrating attention on the Moabit prison vicinity, the police headquarters, the chancellery, and the Imperial bank.

Bring in New Troops.
Troops of the army corps of Gen. von Luettwitz were brought to Berlin last night to assist in maintaining order. The Central Telegraph office, the Central Telephone office, the Reichsbank, food depots, railway stations.

WORST OVER IN STRIKES IN GERMANY?

Papers Report the Spartacans Are Losing Power.

BULLETIN.

LONDON, March 5.—Robberies amounting to many millions' worth of property in Berlin have been carried out in the last two days, according to a Reuter dispatch from that city. Jewelers' stores were looted and also drapers' establishments, where goods were taken valued at hundreds of thousands of marks. In the northeast of the town dairy, produce, and meat shops have been plundered.

BERLIN, March 5.—[By the Associated Press.]—Newspapers here appear to be of the opinion that the strike movement has reached a climax and that there are indications the political issues involved will find early adjustment through negotiations going on at Weimar.

The Independent Socialists seem to be backing away from the movement now and to be endeavoring to unload the responsibility for the outbreak on to the Spartacists, who are accused of having precipitated the strike before organization plans had been thoroughly perfected. The slogan "Down with Ebert and Scheidemann!" is no longer given prominence in the agitation.

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THE WEATHER

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1919.

Sunrise, 6:17 a. m.; sunset, 5:46 p. m. Moon sets 11:18 p. m.

Chicago and vicinity—Fair with rising temperature Thursday; probably becoming unsettled Friday; gentle to moderate winds, mostly easterly.

Illinois—Fair, with rising temperature Thursday; Friday probably unsettled.

Wisconsin—Fair, with rising temperature Thursday; Friday probably unsettled.

Temperature in Chicago (Last 24 hours.)

MAXIMUM, 11 A. M. 26

MINIMUM, MIDNIGHT 18

3 a. m. 20 11 a. m. 26 7 p. m. 19

4 a. m. 23 1 p. m. 24 9 p. m. 19

5 a. m. 23 2 p. m. 24 11 p. m. 18

6 a. m. 20 3 p. m. 24 12 p. m. 18

7 a. m. 20 4 p. m. 24 Midnight 18

8 a. m. 25 5 p. m. 20 2 a. m. 18

9 a. m. 25 6 p. m. 20 3 a. m. 18

Mean temperature for 24 hours, 22; normal for the day, 30. Excess since Jan. 1, 360 degrees.

Precipitation for 24 hours to 7 p. m., .47 inch. Deficiency since Jan. 1, 74 inch.

Highest wind velocity, 23 miles an hour. North and northwest, 10 to 15 above; west, 30; south, 20 to 30; east, 15.

Protect shipments originating in or passing through Chicago to reach destination by Friday night from temperatures as follows: North and northwest, 10 to 15 above; west, 30; south, 20 to 30; east, 15.

NAME CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES FOR THE HOUSE

Republicans to Cut the
Number of Seats
Rivals Get.

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)
Washington, D. C., March 5.—[Special.]—Ranking Republicans on the ten principal committees of the house and the rules committee were tentatively slated today for the chairmanships in the next session. This was the first action taken by the Republican committee on committees.

Objections were raised to the selection of four of the chairmen—Fordney, of ways and means; Good, of appropriations; Steiensen, of postoffices and postroads; and Porter, of foreign affairs—but the opposition was not strong enough to make a record vote necessary. The majority favored strict observance of the seniority rule.

Change to Party Rules.
The ten principal committees each comprise twenty-one members, and under the old rules no representative can hold a place on more than one of them. The Republicans decided to change the ratio of representation on these committees. The majority party will have thirteen members and the minority party eight. In the last session the ratio has been 12 to 9. In some cases there are more than eight surviving Democratic members of committees, which will mean that some of those at the bottom of the list will lose their places.

More importance is to be attached in the future to committees on expenditures in various departments. It is expected they will be used as investigating bodies. The Republicans decided to have the ratio of membership 5 to 2, instead of 4 and 3. Stronger men will be placed on these committees than heretofore.

Chairmen of Big Committees.
The chairmen of the ten principal committees and the rules committee, which includes only ten members, none of whom may hold a chairmanship, will be the following:

Ways and means—Fordney of Michigan.
Appropriations—Good of Iowa.
Military affairs—Kahn of California.
Naval affairs—Butler of Pennsylvania.
Interstate and foreign commerce—Beck of Wisconsin.

Judiciary—Vostead of Minnesota.
Agriculture—Haugen of Iowa.
Foreign affairs—Porter of Pennsylvania.
Rivers and harbors—Kennedy of Iowa.
Postoffices and postroads—Steinensen of Minnesota.
Rules—Campbell of Kansas.

The committee on committees selected Representative Mann of Illinois as temporary chairman.

UNTRUTHS LAID TO GEN. CROWDER BY CHAMBERLAIN

Washington, D. C., March 5.—Another chapter in the controversy between congress and the war department over the question of military justice was added tonight by Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the military committee in the last senate, who issued a statement declaring that "erroneous and false statements were contained in the reply of Maj. Gen. Crowder, judge advocate general, to the senator's address in the senate last December."

Senator Chamberlain also sharply criticized Secretary Baker, declaring he had "permitted himself to be guided by the reactionary elements of the army." Referring to Brig. Gen. Ansell, former acting judge advocate general, who recently testified before congressional committees concerning courts martial, the senator said the secretary's next step would "be to reduce the rank of Gen. Ansell."

Admitting he received Gen. Crowder's letter replying to his address, the Oregon senator said it contained so many misstatements of fact that he hesitated to make it public because it did not care to embarrass the secretary by having him stand sponsor for such erroneous and false statements in an official communication to the senate of the United States.

WOMEN TACKLE HEAVYWEIGHT ISSUES OF DAY

Henceforth women's activities in politics and business may take in only the big issues, such as government ownership versus private control.

The new movement started last night when the Women's Association of Commerce edged into the limelight with a dinner program that would be expected at a banquet of big business men but hardly at a women's gathering.

Harry A. Wheeler, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, was the heavyweight speaker in a heavyweight speech. He sounded a warning against extending government control of railroads and wire systems, coupled with arguments that great danger will confront the country if business is not backed up by private ownership.

Mr. Wheeler, asserting that "the league of nations will win because the security of the world lies in it," attacked the senators who signed the round robin condemning the league. He pointed out three effects of government ownership—destruction of competition in rates, demoralization of the opportunity for constructive expansion, and a deterring aspect on initiative.

Queen Marie of Roumania and Daughters in Paris

PARIS, March 5.—[Havas.]—Queen Marie of Roumania, accompanied by her daughters, the Princesses Elizabeth, Marie, and Ileana, arrived in Paris this morning. They received a warm welcome.

"Victoire!" Slogan for New Paris Fashions; French Ready to Meet Reaction from War

BY CONSTANCE DREXEL.

(Special Correspondent.)

[Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.]

PARIS, Feb. 20.—"Hurrah for the Victory Collection!" "Vive la Collection de la Victoire!" Ever since the armistice smart dressmaking shops have taken on a new lease of life after their four and a half years of inertia. But what will you? The armistice came so suddenly after the collection for the season had been made, a collection which had tried to smile bravely but which had been made in what seemed the face of the fifth winter of war. So when the armistice was signed the big dressmaking houses hastily brought out a few more reception and evening dresses.

But now victory is certain. The war is over. Spring is coming. The French government almost promises reopening of the races. That means that Longchamps and Auteuil will be full of swiftness and fashionable dressmakers' models will show off their wares by posing in front of grand stands as of yore.

Anxiously Await Americans.
But—and here is a big question. Will American women, the sort that used to come over to buy their gowns in Paris, will those women be given passports and how soon? That is a burning question in the big dressmaking shops these days. Though the doubt exists, they are nevertheless getting ready for collections "comme avant la guerre" (as before the war) they tell you, and even more wonderful, for are they not the "Victory collection?"

And, besides, even though American women who would like to come may not be able, yet as one vanguard explained, "There are many women of wealth among the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. workers who came over with a little else than uniforms which they have been obliged to wear for all purposes. Many of these women will be going home this spring after our collections are shown and will be ordering very heavily so as to have the latest Paris creations to take back with them to America and make their sisters envious!"

Models Are Great Secrets.
Of course not a word will any one from Worth or the Callot Sisters down to the smallest errand girl in their establishments divulge as to what these victory collections will comprise.

"But, mademoiselle, we can't say one word. It is absolutely a secret what we are getting ready. Not even Madame Wilson, herself, should we have the honor of receiving her, could see our new models before our openings. Until then everybody must wait. So careful are we that not even our most trusted

vendors are allowed to know," and Madame la Directrice of the smart dressmaking establishment emphasized her words with expressive lifting of eyebrows and shrugging of shoulders. However that may be, it is certain that everything will be very gay, almost riotous, after five years of repression. For it is not since the spring of 1914 that the great dressmakers, so prominent a factor in Parisian life, have had anything but war before them.

At to details, many evening gowns are being prepared, because everybody is looking forward to dressing once more. They will be short, yes, very short, with or without folds of materials for trains. In fact, what we Americans know as tailored suits will be short, too, and narrow. The coats to go with the skirts will be rather long, about to the knee, with pockets, buttons and narrow belts at the waist. Skirts will be of ample fullness at the waist, held in by the belt.

Shoes are an important factor. If not nearly the most important feature of the wardrobe, French women are wearing them very short wampas and the feet look small, which is the only chic outline with the short narrow skirt. Most of the smart shoes are of the French woman's heart, and that is being worn through all the wintry slush with the thinnest of silk stockings. Shoes and stockings are frightfully high in price, but skirts are so short that they simply must be chic. So even the midwestern walk into the shops of a Saturday evening and pay their thirty or forty francs for a pair of cobweb stockings.

Must Have Silk Stockings.
They don't care whether they have the price of a meal left in their pockets. They will be saleswomen at a hosiery counter, "but they simply must have their silk stockings."

This craze on shoes and stockings, one sees no boots or spats, is rampant among high and low, and promises to continue throughout the spring, as new models are really said to be short.

"It is also said that one may judge something of what is in the air by the gown Jane Marne is wearing in that 'La Reine Joyeuse' (The Joyous Queen), running to crowded houses at the Apollo theater."

One evening gown has a thick band of fur around the waist. This same idea is carried out in a gown coming from another noted dressmaker, but instead of fur the band consisted of a thick heavy ruche of black tulle. Miss Marne's gown is short, rather high in front, but almost bare as to back and sleeves. "It is said these same tendencies will appear in the models

of the acting school head. The creation of the associate superintendency and appointment of Mr. Mortenson was carried by a vote of 13 to 1. Dr. Clemensen passing his vote and Mrs. Sethness declaring against the extra expense.

Increase a Negligible Item.
"We are inclined to fall over trifles," Trustee Peterson said, "in considering excessive school expenses. This new office and increase in superintendent's salary is really only one-fifth of 1 percent of our operating expenses. On the basis of a \$2,000 business, the same proportion of added expense would cost me but \$1 a month to assure me of the best managed office in the United States."

Secure teachers crowded in to congratulate Mr. Mortenson following the meeting, and members of the board joined the impromptu reception.

"Mr. Chadsey is an excellent man for the Chicago place," declared the associate. "He is fitted for it by training and experience. I know the teaching force will be loyal to the office and will give the same loyalty to Mr. Chadsey when they come to know him. I will do my part in the same spirit."

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"I had no intention of taking the Chicago position when it was offered to me a week before I left for Chicago recently to attend the National Education association convention," Dr. Chadsey said. "While there, however, I was virtually challenged to take the position as my clear duty by a number of men of national educational prominence. They said I was the only one for the position. So I consented to accept if I was elected by the Chicago board."

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Be that as it may, the possibility of such continued tendencies has led a serious Paris newspaper to carry an article of warning on its front page.

"Remember, O ladies," says the writer, "Paris is full of journalists and diplomats, not to mention American soldiers. Please don't disgrace the French nation with such clothes, or lack of clothes. Your silk stockings, shown to the knee, are so thin that one has to look carefully to make sure an spit had pneumonia weather, that you have stockings on at all, and your heels are mere stumps with toes turned under so as to make the feet more tiny. Time was when women of the damselhood did their utmost to look like women of fixed social position, but now the tables are turned. Honest women with husbands and children go to the smart dressmakers and have their gowns copied exactly after exaggerated gowns and cut of hair."

"Small wonder," remarked a wise director of a Rue de la Paix house, who himself had just come back to his post after four years at the front, "that the Parisian world wants to get up on the table and dance a jig, so to speak. But for our part, this is a dignified house, and our models, though in accordance with the spirits of the times, will remain conservative."

Famous Dressmakers All There Yet.
With one exception none of the famous dressmaking establishments has moved since the war and are to be found as of yore, waiting for you, scattered along the Rue de la Paix or clustered about Place de Vendôme.

One famous concern moved up on the Champs Elysees just as the war began, but the most marked change was that of the firm of three sisters, particularly famed for their stunner evening gowns. In spite of the war, in 1916 they moved into their palatial new establishment off the Champs Elysees, now perhaps the most beautiful dressmaking place in the world. It was already being built in the summer of 1914 with the expectation of being occupied the following autumn.

But as one of the directrices explained in showing off the beautiful new salons, "the 500 workmen working in this building on that hot August day when war was forced upon us, had to drop their work for the mobilization and all building was stopped. But we kept on slowly, thinking surely the war would finish. And finally, in 1916, we moved in. So here we are, all installed to show off our Collection de Victoire, our Victory Collection of 1918."

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WINSLOWS' STAR WINKS HAPPILY AS HERO RETURNS

Kept Silver by Mother's
Faith After Report of
Aviator's Death.

The silver service star in the Winslow home at River Forest shines with dazzling splendor today, proud of itself, taking to itself all the credit for the wonderful happiness of the household.

The star is the star of Lieut. Alan F. Winslow, American aviator, a man who was dead and is now again, and given back to his mother and his father, and his sister Marjorie, and all his other relatives and friends.

The star was a brave blue at first. And it showed serenely and pride when the reports began to trickle back of what Alan was doing over there.

Then News of Death.
He was making a great record. He and Lieut. "Doug" Campbell were acclaimed the first American aviators to score a victory in the skies. He was credited officially with four planes. Unofficially he shot many others out of the clouds, twisting and turning to earth.

And then one day the little blue star heard that his hero had been killed in action—but he would not believe.

The aviator, acting flight commander of his squadron, had gone out, unafraid, to attack ten German planes, the story said, and comrades had seen his ship crash inside the German lines.

There came many telegrams and letters and numerous sad visitors to the house. But Mrs. Winslow wouldn't believe the story either, and the blue star continued blue until happier news came, when it changed to silver.

Winslow had been struck by an explosive bullet; he had managed to bring his plane safely to the ground; he had been taken prisoner; he had lost an arm; but he was alive, and he would come back.

Back with Many Decorations.
He returned yesterday wearing the croix de guerre with palms, the medal of the Lafayette escadrille—for he had gone out of Yale university to join the French—and the American distinguished service cross.

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WINNETKA FLYER KILLED IN PLANE CRASH AT TRIER

Lieut. Fletcher L. McCordie, of the Eighty-eighth aerobatic squadron, American army of occupation,

was killed in an airplane accident on March 1 near Trier, Germany, his commanding officer has notified the parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred E. McCordie of Winnetka.

He enlisted in Chicago in January, 1917, and was assigned at Rantoul a few months later. He went overseas in September of 1917, and after a period of training at the aviation school at Issoudun was assigned to the Eighty-eighth squadron.

Lieut. Col. U. S. Sherman, chief of staff, cited him last Dec. 31 for "his never failing loyalty and spirit."

And it was the happiest moment in each of their lives.

Lieut. Winslow has been given a captain's commission, and he will go to Washington soon to receive it.

His wouldn't talk much about his experiences—save to say the Germans treated American prisoners much better after the armistice than before. He was too happy to talk to any one save the members of his family, and the little silver service star.

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ANTI-ZIONISTS OPPOSE NATION IN PALESTINE

President Wilson Is Given
Views to Take to the
Peace Meeting.

Prominent non-Zionist Jews from all parts of the United States have sent President Wilson to the peace conference their objections to the Zionist demand for a Jewish state in Palestine.

Leading Rosenthal, Chicago lawyer, whose name is among the 300 others signed to the objections, declared yesterday that it was handed to the president by Congressman Kahn on Feb. 4.

Many Chicago Men Sign.
The names of a number of prominent Chicago Jews appear on the petition. Among them are George Pick, William N. Eisenstadt, Moses E. Brenebaum, Harry Hart, Max Epstein, Henry L. Frank, A. G. Becker, Carl Meyer, Milton S. Florenstein, and J. Harry Selz.

The objections to the establishment of a "Jewish Homeland in Palestine" are set forth under four specific headings, the chief one of which is that "the Jews are dedicated heart and soul to the countries in which they dwell under free conditions."

"All Jews," the petition states, "repudiate every suspicion of a double allegiance, but to our minds it is necessarily implied in and cannot by any logic be eliminated from the establishment of a sovereign state for the Jews."

Point to Part in War.
The petition also states that "by the large part taken by them in the great war, the Jews have once and for all shattered the base aspersions of the anti-Semites, who charged them with being aliens in every land, incapable of true patriotism, and prompted only by sinister and self-seeking motives."

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'PRISON SPECIAL' OF SUFFRAGISTS REACHES CHICAGO

Forcible Feeding System in the National Capital Called "Horrible."

Forcible feeding, as they do it at Coconino workhouse and in the district jail at Washington when the militant suffragists go hunger striking, was characterized last night as "barbarous, brutal, revolting, and non-sensical—an attempt to break the country's will and not to keep her alive."

Miss Lucy Burns of Brooklyn, N. Y., who arrived in Chicago at 10:30 p. m. in a special car known as the "prison special" attached to the end of a Chicago and Northwestern train, "spoke her mind" about forcible feeding, describing it as not only forcible but as fearful as well.

"I had been fasting for six days and nights when they started it on me," she said. "It was a terrible experience, a horrible attempt to break my will. Five men and two women were employed in doing it. The men would put me to the floor, several of them holding my arms by my sides. If I struggled they would sit upon me. And while the men held me the women would insert a tube in my mouth through which a fluid of egg and milk would be forced into my stomach. "I was weak from the fasting, but whenever I was strong enough I would refuse to let them insert the tube into my mouth. At such times they would insert it in the nose and force the fluid into my stomach that way. Food so taken was not nourishing. It was not meant to be. It was done simply to break my will."

Mass meeting tonight. With Miss Burns on the "prison special" were twenty other suffrage leaders from all sections of the country. They are touring the country and holding mass meetings in the interest of suffrage. The car came to Chicago from Denver. Today a number of the women will go to Milwaukee, but they will return early in the evening, so that all will be present at a mass meeting at the Congress hotel tonight.

Passengers on "Special." Other women on the special car are Mary Ingram of Philadelphia, Sue White of Nashville, Mrs. A. R. Colvin of St. Paul, Gladys Greiner of Baltimore, Ella Riegel of Bryn Mawr, Pa.; Patsy Chevier of New York, Mrs. John Rogers of New York, Cora Week, New York; Mrs. Pauline Adams, Norfolk; Mrs. Robert Walker, Baltimore; Mary Winsor, Haverford, Pa.; Vida Milholland, New York; Edith Alinge, Jamestown, N. Y.; Mrs. E. O. Havemeyer, New York; Mrs. R. B. Hunter, Port Huron, Mich.; W. D. Acough, New York; Miss Lucy Ewing, Chicago; Bertha Arnold, Colorado Springs, and Lucy Branham, Baltimore.

Among those who will speak at the meeting tonight are Mrs. Abby Scott Baker, member of the national executive committee of the National Woman's party; Miss Milholland, Miss Winsor, and Miss Burns.

FROM MAJOR TO PRIVATE—OUCH!

Order Against Wrapped Puttees Brings Complications in Hyde Park High Cadet Corps.



Maj. William Godly and Capt. A. C. Cody.

From major to private in a long drop—but they do things out at Hyde Park High school.

Though the leggings flapped about their legs like sails in the wind, while the blouses bloused and the breeches sagged, even the officers (majors as well) of the Hyde Park High cadet corps had orders not to wear wrapped puttees.

"A major ought to look nifty 'fore his battalion," was the decision of Maj. William Godly Jr. Now he is in grief. He arrived at school all spick and span in wrapped puttees. "You've been warned before," Principal H. B. Loomis told him. "Now you'll drill as a private." He did. So did several others. Captains, lieutenants and all went back to private. And ex-Maj. Godly now takes orders from Capt. Cody, his former aid.

The school was all excitement yesterday. Some of the officers, particularly the majors, maintained Prof. Loomis had no authority to demote them. They said they were under the jurisdiction of Capt. Beale, the military instructor.

Prof. Loomis said he thought it a good joke to have some of the strutting officers drill in the ranks a while. He added that he and Capt. Beale were in perfect accord on the matter. Other majors who were made to drill in the ranks were F. L. Linden and Montague Padden.

POLICE HUNT TWO BOYS. The police are searching for Milton Stone, 12 years old, of 833 South Ashland avenue, who disappeared from his home last Monday while on his way to the Jefferson school. With him, the police believe, is his "pal," another 12 year old, Aaron Goldsboro, who lives near Polk street and Ashland avenue.

FOR FILIPINO STATE. Manila, P. I., March 4.—Delayed.—The "Independence mission" of the Philippine Islands today was made a permanent body and instructed by the territorial legislature to continue its efforts for the creation of the Philippine Islands into an independent Filipino state until success was attained.

CITY SLIGHTS 'PLAN' PRAISED ALL OVER WORLD

Council Fails to Provide Funds for Work of Commission.

BY OSCAR E. HEWITT.

The council finance committee has recommended that the Chicago plan commission be shelved—at least temporarily.

In its entire \$24,000,000 budget the committee could not find \$10,000 for the commission. In fact, not \$10 is set aside, nor 10 cents.

The committee never has been liberal with the commission since it was appointed Nov. 1, 1909. In that period the council appropriations have averaged less than \$10,000 a year. For every dollar the city has spent public spirited citizens have contributed three.

The city's allowances have only been sufficient for technical drawings and studies, but there seems to be a lack of appreciation by the aldermen. Daniel H. Burnham is the architect credited with designing the Chicago plan. With him was E. H. Bennett, educated in Paris, where the father of city planning remodeled that city so that it gained a world fame for convenience, utility, and beauty.

Has Done Big Work.

Take Bennett alone of the technical staff of the Chicago plan commission. He has designed the civic center of San Francisco, on which several million dollars have been spent. He did the city planning in Minneapolis, where \$3,000,000 has been expended in widening streets, building a bridge, the union station, and an art institute. On his design of a civic center in Denver \$200,000 has been spent.

But his ability is recognized outside of the country. He has been employed by the Canadian government and it has spent \$10,000,000 revamping Ottawa as a capital. It was Bennett who designed the center of art and letters for Detroit.

The design of the river front at Cedar Rapids, Ia., is Bennett's work. He is now working on plans for Joliet and Bloomington downstate and has completed one for Elgin. Less than a week ago he turned out a plan for a soldiers' memorial for the south park.

Prize from Paris Director. From Paris Director George Benoit-Lecy of the French Garden City association wrote: "Your publications are unique educational features and are the greatest thing that could be done for the raising of a love for civic work in the hearts of the boys and girls of cities."

Taken, municipal engineer of Osaka, Japan, has written to Chicago: "The reports of the Chicago plan commission are valuable and interesting." "I was a delegate from Manchester (Eng.)," Ernest Barker wrote, "to a town planning conference some time back where the Chicago plan was exhibited, and ever since I have hoped to inculcate my fellow citizens with something of the spirit shown by your commission."

The council finance committee will explain that if they get financial relief from the legislature an allowance will be given the Chicago plan commission. But if they don't, then what? Does the finance committee consider everything in the \$24,000,000 budget of more importance than the Chicago plan commission?

OUT OF JOB ARMY GROWS STEADILY CONGESTED IN CITIES

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—Unemployment figures made public today by the United States employment service showed a steady increase during the last week in the area of unemployment and in the number of persons without work. The number of cities with large numbers of job seekers increased to 68 per cent, while the number of unemployed increased to 355,490, or 25,305 over last week.

New England, New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey reported increases. The middle west as a whole showed no change from last week.

Gains Millions for City.

On the Union station on the west side the plan commission made detailed and unchanged reports to advise the city council. The least that can be said is that the commission contributed to the results by which the city obtained approximately \$4,800,000 worth of promised city improvements and about \$1,600,000 in cash for street vacated, which has been paid in full.

Outside of Chicago the plan commission has an excellent reputation. London is not a laggard in improvements, but Ewart G. Culpin, secretary of the Garden Cities and Town Planning association, wrote from London: "The excellent volume on Chicago's plan has just come to hand. It is an inspiration to the whole city planning movement. I have submitted it to most of the authorities here and they are delighted with it."

Praise from Paris Director.

From Paris Director George Benoit-Lecy of the French Garden City association wrote: "Your publications are unique educational features and are the greatest thing that could be done for the raising of a love for civic work in the hearts of the boys and girls of cities."

Taken, municipal engineer of Osaka, Japan, has written to Chicago: "The reports of the Chicago plan commission are valuable and interesting." "I was a delegate from Manchester (Eng.)," Ernest Barker wrote, "to a town planning conference some time back where the Chicago plan was exhibited, and ever since I have hoped to inculcate my fellow citizens with something of the spirit shown by your commission."

The council finance committee will explain that if they get financial relief from the legislature an allowance will be given the Chicago plan commission. But if they don't, then what? Does the finance committee consider everything in the \$24,000,000 budget of more importance than the Chicago plan commission?

Discuss Extra Session. Adjournment was taken after Mayor Ralph and Gov. Cox of Ohio, chairman of the committee on resolutions, had risen on questions of personal privilege concerning their championship of opposing sides in the debate.

The controversy between Gov. Cox and Mayor Ralph arose out of a resolution which the mayor introduced early in the day, demanding that President Wilson reconvene congress to pass appropriation measures, condemning the building of American ships in Chinese and Japanese yards while contracts in this country were being canceled, and favoring the principle of collective bargaining. In reporting the committee's decision not to accept the resolution, Gov. Cox said he would be glad to give reasons if desired.

Mayor Ralph failed to obtain postponement of consideration of the report until a night session and then promptly demanded that the governor give the reasons for eliminating the mayor's resolution. Gov. Cox did not reply, and the fight over the adoption of the report began. Later Gov. Cox

WANT BUILDING MATERIALS AT LOWER FREIGHT

Governors Demand Radical Reduction; Will Boom Business.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—Reductions in the freight rates on all building materials, especially road materials, were urged in resolutions adopted by the governors and mayors' conference this afternoon.

Those rates "should be radically reduced," the resolution said, "and any deficit resulting to the federal government will be more than offset by the prosperity it brings."

Wages to Wait on H. C. of L.

Other resolutions favored: No reduction in wages until living costs come down.

Sending demobilized troops back to local draft boards, as Provost Marshal General Crowder desired, to keep them away from the cities.

The continuation of the United States employment service, abolished by congress, through some government agency.

Prompt payment of all government war contracts.

Lifting of all government war restrictions.

The building of memorials for returning soldiers.

Discuss Extra Session.

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rose to a question of personal privilege.

Denies Political Interests.

"Nothing in word or spirit was intended to convey aspect to the mayor of San Francisco," he said. "The committee desired to avoid subjects which are matters of political controversy." Mayor Ralph heatedly replied that there was no intention to bring politics into the gathering, that he had criticized the Republican filibuster which defeated the appropriation measures, but that the only way to get congress "back on the job" was to have the president call an extra session.

An attempt to have the conference endorse government ownership of railroads was defeated by acclamation.

Houston Quits the Conference.

At the morning session dissatisfaction of western delegates at what they regarded as the failure of the conference to achieve concrete results broke forth in a storm of debate, during which Secretary Houston, who was to have spoken, left the room in the department of interior, where today's sessions were held.

Director General Hines, who, with Secretaries Glass, Redfield, and Lane, addressed the conference today, said the railroad administration was considering the reduction of freight rates on road building material.

Millionaire Cattle King

Must Serve Prison Term

James Dorsey, millionaire "cattle king" of Gilbert, Ill., was denied a new trial by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday. He was convicted in Federal Judge Landis' court and sentenced to five years in the federal prison at Leavenworth for using the mails to defraud by the sale of tubercular cattle.

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Get a bottle from your druggist today and write for free booklet—"Thirty Feet of Danger."

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SEE these beautiful, long wearing tweeds, worsteds and chevots

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Double and single breasted models; young men's welt waist suits and overcoats; all sizes and proportions; latest fabrics and colorings

You will rarely see such values; \$40, \$45 and \$50 values, \$35

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Winter overcoats in a final price reduction, \$25

YOU should secure your next winter's overcoat or ulster, all models and fabrics; belted or plain; staple or fancy weaves; \$30, \$35 and \$40 values, \$25

Good clothes; nothing else

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Chicago Minneapolis St. Paul

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Pay Only for the Records You Select

and we will deliver the instrument and the records without further trouble on your part. You make no payment on the machine until thirty days later, after which you pay on very easy terms—a delightful way to become the owner of a NEW EDISON.

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Priced at \$120 to \$285
Many Combination Offers

Our thoroughly experienced salespeople will aid you INTELLIGENTLY in the selection of a library of records.

Complimentary Edison concerts daily
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ADAM SCHAAF
Maker of the Higher Grade Pianos for Nearly Fifty Years

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Between Jackson Boulevard and Van Buren

700-702 West Madison Street
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This new spring showing
proves our style
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COME and be convinced. See the latest
in suits and overcoats for men, young
men and boys; haberdashery, shoes and hats
We're up to the minute You want to be, too

Substantial saving in blue, black
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BEAUTIFUL Hart Schaffner & Marx silk lined,
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unfinished worsteds, basket-weaves; all true-dye

A wonderful chance for quality, economy and
style; no better clothes made than these; \$35
\$40, \$45 and \$50 values, now

New designs and patterns in men's and young
men's Hart Schaffner & Marx suits and overcoats, \$35

SEE these beautiful, long wearing tweeds, worsteds and chevots The best products of Hart Schaffner & Marx Double and single breasted models; young men's welt waist suits and overcoats; all sizes and proportions; latest fabrics and colorings You will rarely see such values; \$40, \$45 and \$50 values, \$35 now

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YOU should secure your next winter's overcoat or ulster, all models and fabrics; belted or plain; staple or fancy weaves; \$30, \$35 and \$40 values, \$25

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Money cheerfully refunded

Good clothes; nothing else
Southwest Corner Jackson and State

Chicago
Minneapolis
St. Paul



A Real Comfort Shave

WHY irritate the skin with soap, alkali and caustics?

When you shave with KOLAX, the new discovery of science that takes the place of soap, brush and mug—you benefit the skin.

No rubbing—no lathering—no lotions are necessary when you use KOLAX.

Simply apply—shave. KOLAX softens the beard instantly.

Buy a jar of KOLAX. Have one shave this new-day way. If not delighted—return the jar to your druggist and your money will be refunded under our guarantee to him.

Large jars at all drug stores, 50c. Liberal sample jar sent postpaid for 15c.

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Chicago, Illinois

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Suits and Overcoats

at \$30

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1,500 combinations in

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Tribune Advertisements Are

Short Cuts Between You and

the Things You Want.

Read Them Every Day

COOK TELLS HIS OWN STORY OF DEATH FIGHT

Insists Bradley Hit Him First; "Stabbed in Self-Defense."

(Continued from first page.)

honor. He spoke of his "honey," his "baby," in referring to Norma. He spoke of her as his "little" daughter. He warned her again and again against the wiles of her gay haired "angel," the man who promised her a career on the stage. He told her he would rather see her in her grave than "ruined" by such a man. He denied that he had threatened to kill Bradley.

Norma was not in court during the day. Her mother, Mrs. Myrtle Cook, was there, silent and hard, a friend of the prosecution. She does not seem to want to see this man go free. She has been his wife twenty-five years. She smiled bitterly when a letter was introduced in which Cook wrote to his "Alma, dear," and signed "J. C." She scolded the one woman witness that the state had depended on to show something of Cook's character, Mrs. Lucy Bradford.

Too Overcome to Testify.
Mrs. Bradford was called to the stand during the morning, but she was too overcome to testify.
"Don't let her get next to me," Cook said, as the middle aged woman he introduced in which Cook wrote to his "Alma, dear," and signed "J. C." She scolded the one woman witness that the state had depended on to show something of Cook's character, Mrs. Lucy Bradford.

THE TESTIMONY
Cook was called to the witness stand at 3 o'clock. He told for the first time the detailed story of the killing of Bradley and the motives that led him to trail the man. His testimony follows:

Questions by Attorney Jennings:
Q—Your name? A—J. Norman Cook.
Q—What was your business during January, 1918? A—I was in charge of investigations for the New York Central.

Q—You are married? A—Yes, my wife is Myrtle Cook. My daughter is Norma, who was 18 years old last October or November.
Q—Where were you living? A—I was with my wife and daughter at 6430 Kimbark avenue.

"Going Out With Old Man."
Q—Did you send your daughter to school? A—Yes, Sept. 17 I sent her to Grange college, Missouri. She returned to Chicago Jan. 18 and said she wanted to stay here and go to the Gregg school.
Q—Did you visit her there? A—Yes, several times. I met the switchboard operator and her teacher.
Q—Did you get any calls from the school in reference to your daughter? A—Yes, numerous calls. I was informed that she was not attending school regularly and was not getting along well.

Q—Did you investigate? A—Yes; I learned from Miss Dickinson, a teacher, that several pupils had told her Norma was going out in the afternoon with some old man. That was in February or March. Miss Ambrose and Mrs. Taylor also told me about it. Mrs. Taylor advised her not to go out with this man.

Hazy About Easter Bouquet.
Q—Did you have any further calls from the school? A—Yes; I had calls continually until May and my daughter finally drifted away from the school.
Q—Is there a Mr. Gilman in the office of the New York Central where you received these calls? A—Yes; the phone is on his desk.

Q—Now, about a bouquet of flowers that came to your house at Easter. Tell us about that.
Cook was hazy here. He did not seem to know when Easter came, confusing it with November. His attorney straightened him out. Cook said: "Yes, that's right. Easter is in the spring. Well, I came home and found a big pot of flowers and I asked my little daughter and my wife where they came from. They did not seem to know. I thought it was strange and began an investigation around the house. I found the card of a florist that had been torn. I placed it to-

COOK "GETS ACROSS IMPRESSION" THAT HE IS A DOTTING PARENT

BY MAUDE MARTIN EVERS.

NORMAN COOK mounted the witness stand yesterday as chipper as a sparrow. An atmosphere of confidence floated about his bald head, and his manner in answering the examining attorneys showed no fear of conviction. He wears his glasses far down upon his nose and his eyes peer over them in an agreeable, salesman-like manner. His tie is a large, plaid affair. And he wears an ample winged collar—plenty of room to suppress any word that would prejudice the jury—and suppress them he did.

The court had to intervene many times to induce him to limit his statements to yes or no.
Died of Broken Heart?
But Papa Cook is the true father of his daughter Norma. He wriggled and squirmed away from definite, concise testimony as to why and how he nicknamed the form of Norma's erstwhile admirer with his little pocketknife. When pushed into a corner by the assistant state's attorney, J. Norman Cook threw up the sponge neatly and let Attorney Jennings do the work. And Mr. Jennings did some fifty side stepping.

Indeed it is supposed that they will try to prove that the knife wounds were not the cause of Bradley's death. The truth of the proceedings may be that the unlucky suitor, Mr. Bradley, died of a broken heart—

either and went to see this florist. I told him my little daughter was getting flowers from some man who was ashamed to send his name and I wanted to know about it. He looked on his books and gave me the name of William E. Bradley, who had a charge account there.
Q—What did you do after that? A—I went to Bradley's office in the Western Union building. No one was in the front office. I found him sitting in a room partitioned off and my daughter was there, just getting up to go to the window. I asked if this was Mr. Bradley. He said yes. My daughter spoke and I shook hands with him before I knew what I was doing. I then told him my daughter was under age and had no business in his office and that I absolutely forbade her going anywhere with him again. He was rather embarrassed. He acknowledged he was wrong and said he would come to my office to talk it over or I could come to his. I took Norma and left the office.

Q—Did you get any phone call in the New York Central office during May? A—I did. It was a man's voice. He asked if this was Mr. Cook. He said he did not want to make trouble, but that he knew something about my daughter and wanted to nip it in the bud. He said he had seen her in a machine in front of Bradley's home, had seen her get out and go into the house when the lights were out and then later return to the machine. I knew my daughter. He would not give his name or phone number.

Sends Daughter to Kansas.
Q—What did you do? A—I dropped out there by Bradley's house several times to see if there was anything going on. So far as I know, there was nothing to it.
Q—Did you send Norma and her mother to Columbus, Kas., after she left the Gregg school? A—Yes, I got transportation for them, and they went May 15.

Q—Did you talk to Bradley again? A—I never did.
Q—Did you talk to your daughter? A—Yes, in a mild manner. I tried to show her she was wrong.
Warns His "Baby."

Q—Did you go to Columbus? A—Yes. I went there and stopped at a hotel. I saw Bradley's name on the register. I found he had been there. I then went out to the Bliss home and shook hands with the folks. Mrs. Cook was out in the summer house, and I went out there. The little girl came out. I asked her where Bradley had been doing there when I had forbidden her to see him. I asked her if she did not know she was doing wrong. The girl shrugged her shoulders; said she didn't know. These things are bad. This man is not fit for you. I know his reputation among women and young girls. Any man of his age who takes these

young girls out to dances at night, to places where they meet mediocre people, is not good. If he was taking a fatherly interest he would not do it. That is the way girls are ruined. I would rather see you go to your grave than go to hell that way."

Tells of Bradley's Threat.
She made some remark about Bradley being as big as me, and if I ever interfered he would choke the tongue out of my throat. I said to her: "Honey, it will be all right when you know what I know; you wouldn't want to come in contact with him. I am going to Chicago and make a thorough investigation about these girls and prove to you what I say is true, and you will never want to see him again."

Q—Did you say you were going to fix him? A—No.
Q—What did you do about correspondence between Bradley and Norma? A—I went to the postmaster at Columbus, and he gave me letters Bradley had written. I carried these letters in my pocket. I went back to Chicago on the train out of St. Paul. The Milwaukee inspecting eastern terminals. I only reached Chicago at intervals, and whenever I did I spent a little time investigating Bradley.

Q—From the time you returned from Columbus to Aug. 28, how long had it been since you heard from your wife and daughter? A—About two months.
Q—What did you do Aug. 28? A—I suspected the Halsted street yards and went to Bradley's office on Carroll avenue to see him, but he was not in. I wanted to have an understanding with him.

Q—What did you do Aug. 29? A—I turned in my reports and got orders to go west the next day. I went out to Bradley's office again to see him, but he was not in.
Q—Did you know where your daughter was? A—No; I thought she was back in Chicago.
Q—What did you do that night? A—I went out to Bradley's home to see if I could find him or see the machine. I thought I saw Bradley coming out of a drug store. I crossed the street and watched him. He turned in at his house and started up the steps.

TELLS OF DEATH FIGHT
Q—What did you do then? A—I crossed the street and started up the steps behind him. He was near the top. I said to him: "Bradway, I want to talk to you about those letters to my little girl." He turned and said: "Yes, you— I have heard about you."

Then he hit me in the left eye and kicked me in the groin. I tried to hit back. He was one or two steps higher than I. He hit me again and I grabbed him. By the light reflected through the trees I saw him put his hand behind him. He said: "You— I will finish you this time." I had my knife in my coat pocket



In the Summer of Life—Prepare for Its Winter

In the health, vigor and prosperity of youth or middle age do not lose sight of years to come. Your earning capacity will decrease with passing years, while the need for necessities will continue—the desire for comforts grow.

Regular saving is a habit easily acquired. The convenient location, facilities and safety of this Bank will help you. Whatever its size, your account is welcome.

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All Savings Deposits made with this Bank on or before Thursday, March 6th will draw 3% interest from March 1st.
112 West Adams Street
"Identified with Chicago's Progress Since 1857"

Capital and Surplus—Twelve Million Dollars

and grabbed at it and struck him with the knife. I was on my right knee at the time. We clinched and tussled, fighting short armed.

Describes His Fight.

Q—Then what happened? A—He was trying to pull me toward the drug store. I knew I had to get out on the road next day, so I shoved away from him and walked down the street. Half a block away some one shouted, "Catch that fellow," and I ran.

Q—Where did you go? A—I took a State street car and came to town. The next morning I went to Milwaukee and that night went to St. Paul. From there I went to Butte, doing my work along the line. I went to Salt Lake and then on to the coast. I worked at odd jobs for four or five weeks and then returned to Harvey and surrendered.

Q—Mr. Lake testified about a talk with you. Tell us about that. A—I went up to his office in the Western Union building and asked him about Bradley's character. I told him Bradley had been keeping my little girl out of school. He said he had a girl of 16 and realized how I felt. I asked him as a friend of the Bradley family to call him up and ask him to leave my girl alone. He said he would do it. I told him I wanted to be sure my girl was safe, that Bradley was dragging her out of school, taking her out nights, hitting the high spots and the bright lights, and no good could come from that. I said this man was merely struck with a pretty girl. I told him if any man ever ruined my child, I would not hesitate to kill him. I told him I had tried to find Bradley and had gone to the house, but there was a crepe on the door and I had come away.

Blade 2 or 3 Inches Long.
Q—Did you tell him that crepe saved Bradley's life? A—No.
Q—Did you see Lake again? A—Yes, then I came back here and was on bond to go to the trial out of St. Paul. I told him what had happened at our previous meeting. He told me he could not remember what happened. He did not want to testify. He said we remembered I had made a remark about killing. I said he knew how the remark had been made, and if he did not want to testify to let the matter drop, forget it.

Q—What sort of a knife did you use? A—It was a pocket knife I carried for eighteen years, a blade of two or three inches.

CROSS EXAMINATION
At this point Jennings rested and the prosecutor took up the cross examination.
Q—When did you first hear that you had killed Bradley? A—I read the paper on the train out of St. Paul. It was Sept. 1, I think.
Q—Did you know the police wanted you? A—Not then.

Q—When A—After I got out west. Q—Why did you quit your employment? A—Because I knew I would have to face these charges and did not have enough finances to handle my case.
Q—Ever go by any other name?

\$400,000 ESTATE TO WIFE, DAUGHTER.
The \$400,000 estate of Stephen M. Paine, late president of the Chicago Portland cement company, is to be shared by his widow, Mrs. Elsie McLennan Paine, 123 East Chestnut street, and their 3-year old daughter, Betty McLennan Paine, according to his will, which was filed for probate yesterday. The estate is to be held in trust until the daughter is 30 years old.

CHICAGO CASUALTIES
WOUNDED SEVERELY.
Foy, Edward J., 5930 Justice-st.
Peary, Theodore, 2941 W. 63rd-st.
Schlesinger, Julius L., 6844 Leinster-ave.
WOUNDED, DEGREE UNDETERMINED.
CAPTAIN.
Drank, Charles, 3217 S. Holmes-av.
PRIVATE.
Carlson, Walter C., 5409 Iowa-st.
Callan, Arthur R., Aurora.

MARINE LIST
DIED OF WOUNDS.
CORPORAL.
Filek, George E., 4808 W. Jackson-blvd.
PRIVATE.
Flatt, William H., 938 Lake-side-pl.
RELEASED FROM GERMAN PRISON CAMP.
CORPORAL.
Rolle, Stephen, 1201 E. 65th-st.

GREYNA GREENS OF HOOSIERDOM MAY BE CURBED
Indianapolis, Ind., March 5.—(Special.)—Senator Arnold introduced a bill in the senate today aimed to stop the wholesale marriage business by justices of the peace in counties on the state border. People who are disgruntled with the Jeffersonville and Crown Point Gretna Greens were responsible for getting the bill started. It would take away power of justices of the peace to solemnize marriages.

EXPRESS EMPLOYEES RELEASED.
Jacob Scher, 1818 South Sangamon street, and Frank Odenheimer, 6449 Eberhart avenue, arrested while loading crates onto a motor truck at the warehouse of the Cudahy Packing company, 1533 South Michigan boulevard, were discharged yesterday by Judge Hask, both work for an express company.

Serving 13 Million Meals
Think of buying for your family 450,000 lbs. of sugar a day, 20 tons of cheese and 13,192 lbs. of tea—not to speak of spending \$5,400 daily for silver flat-ware, \$4,347 for china and white ware, and \$2,700 for linen. Incidentally, \$2,417 for refrigerators and \$39,300 for furniture. And a daily food bill of \$833,829. These represent some of the daily expenditures of the women at the head of the million Delinators families. Are you telling them about your product?

The Delinicator
The Magazine in One Million Homes

RECEIVING TELLER
"YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY WEARING W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES"

W. L. Douglas
"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"

\$4.00 \$4.50 \$5.00 \$6.00 \$7.00 & \$8.00
If you have been paying \$10 to \$12 for fine shoes, a trial will convince you that for style, comfort and service W. L. Douglas \$7 and \$8 shoes are equally as good and will give excellent satisfaction. The actual value is determined and the retail price fixed at the factory before W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom. The stamped price is W. L. Douglas personal guarantee that the shoes are always worth the price paid for them. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York.

Stamping the price on every pair of shoes as a protection against high prices and unreasonable profits is only one example of the constant endeavor of W. L. Douglas to protect his customers. The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the fashion centers of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.

For sale by 104 W. L. Douglas stores and over 9000 W. L. Douglas dealers, or can be ordered direct from W. L. Douglas factory by mail. Parcel Post charges prepaid. Write for illustrated Catalogue containing list of dealers by mail.

W. L. DOUGLAS STORES IN CHICAGO:
MEN'S, 19 SO. DEARBORN ST. (bet. Madison and Dearborn)
STOCKS, 135 WEST MADISON STREET
MEN'S AND WOMEN'S STORES, 608 WEST NORTH AVE. 1265 MILWAUKEE AVE.

FARMERS, STOCKMEN, OIL MEN—ATTENTION!
DO NOT MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY
Auction Sale
OF
Government Horses and Mules

An additional 1002 horses and mules will be sold at Auction to the highest bidder at 8:30 a. m., March 14th and 15th, 1919, at Camp Travis Remount Depot, Camp Travis, San Antonio, Texas.

520 CAVALRY HORSES.
196 ARTILLERY HORSES (Draft) 1200 to 1500 lbs.
250 DRAFT MULES.
36 PACK MULES.

These animals are serviceable in every respect and are free from disease. The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids. Cash or certified checks necessary at time of sale.

Stock will be allowed to remain at depot 24 hours after sale. A halter and shank will be furnished with each animal, free of charge. Arrangements can be made for shipping the animals from the depot. Transportation for bidders will be furnished from Travis Park, Southwest corner, and from the end of Alamo Heights car line to sale.

Lunch can be obtained on the grounds.
For additional information, address
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Serving 13 Million Meals
Think of buying for your family 450,000 lbs. of sugar a day, 20 tons of cheese and 13,192 lbs. of tea—not to speak of spending \$5,400 daily for silver flat-ware, \$4,347 for china and white ware, and \$2,700 for linen. Incidentally, \$2,417 for refrigerators and \$39,300 for furniture. And a daily food bill of \$833,829. These represent some of the daily expenditures of the women at the head of the million Delinators families. Are you telling them about your product?

The Delinicator
The Magazine in One Million Homes

RECEIVING TELLER
"YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY WEARING W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES"

W. L. Douglas
"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"

\$4.00 \$4.50 \$5.00 \$6.00 \$7.00 & \$8.00
If you have been paying \$10 to \$12 for fine shoes, a trial will convince you that for style, comfort and service W. L. Douglas \$7 and \$8 shoes are equally as good and will give excellent satisfaction. The actual value is determined and the retail price fixed at the factory before W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom. The stamped price is W. L. Douglas personal guarantee that the shoes are always worth the price paid for them. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York.

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MEN'S, 19 SO. DEARBORN ST. (bet. Madison and Dearborn)
STOCKS, 135 WEST MADISON STREET
MEN'S AND WOMEN'S STORES, 608 WEST NORTH AVE. 1265 MILWAUKEE AVE.

FARMERS, STOCKMEN, OIL MEN—ATTENTION!
DO NOT MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY
Auction Sale
OF
Government Horses and Mules

An additional 1002 horses and mules will be sold at Auction to the highest bidder at 8:30 a. m., March 14th and 15th, 1919, at Camp Travis Remount Depot, Camp Travis, San Antonio, Texas.

520 CAVALRY HORSES.
196 ARTILLERY HORSES (Draft) 1200 to 1500 lbs.
250 DRAFT MULES.
36 PACK MULES.

These animals are serviceable in every respect and are free from disease. The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids. Cash or certified checks necessary at time of sale.

Stock will be allowed to remain at depot 24 hours after sale. A halter and shank will be furnished with each animal, free of charge. Arrangements can be made for shipping the animals from the depot. Transportation for bidders will be furnished from Travis Park, Southwest corner, and from the end of Alamo Heights car line to sale.

Lunch can be obtained on the grounds.
For additional information, address
COMMANDING OFFICER, AUXILIARY REMOUNT DEPOT No. 329, CAMP TRAVIS, TEXAS

Let Cuticura Be Your Beauty Doctor
All druggists, Soap Co., Chicago, 110 N. W. La Salle St. Sample each free of "Cuticura," Dept. 2, Boston.

NEOCA 2 1/2 IN.
ORDWAY 2 1/2 IN.
CUT WITH THE DUPLEX CURVE
Let Cuticura Be Your Beauty Doctor
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CHICAGO CASUALTIES
WOUNDED SEVERELY.
Foy, Edward J., 5930 Justice-st.
Peary, Theodore, 2941 W. 63rd-st.
Schlesinger, Julius L., 6844 Leinster-ave.
WOUNDED, DEGREE UNDETERMINED.
CAPTAIN.
Drank, Charles, 3217 S. Holmes-av.
PRIVATE.
Carlson, Walter C., 5409 Iowa-st.
Callan, Arthur R., Aurora.

MARINE LIST
DIED OF WOUNDS.
CORPORAL.
Filek, George E., 4808 W. Jackson-blvd.
PRIVATE.
Flatt, William H., 938 Lake-side-pl.
RELEASED FROM GERMAN PRISON CAMP.
CORPORAL.
Rolle, Stephen, 1201 E. 65th-st.

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520 CAVALRY HORSES.
19

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Third floor.
Japanese crepe
kimonos at 2.95
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embroidered in white or
pinks. Pictured.
blue and wistaria.
children's
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white poplin and trousers
y. 2 to 5 yrs. See sketch.
EDUCATIONAL
BRYANT & STRATTON
BUSINESS COLLEGE
CHICAGO'S MOST HELPFUL
Established 1862. Expended by 100,000,000
DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS
START NOW
ill, telephone (Randolph 1573), or write for
catalogue for catalogues for LIP MOVEMENT
and business courses. The 4th, 5th, and 6th
floors, View Building, 118 S. Michigan
P-READING. Full information given upon
request.
EAFNESS—LIP-READING
New women and children with desirable
courses in Business, Marketing, Export
Import, Auditing, Banking, Insurance, and
Real Estate. Business Correspondence, and
other courses. Write for catalogue. 118 S.
Michigan Ave., Chicago.
LEARN
TELEGRAPH
Low Tuition
Mar. 6.

SECTION TWO.
GENERAL NEWS,
SOCIETY, MARKETS,
WANT ADS.

POLICE CHIEF'S
MARATHON JOY
RIDE IS EXPOSED

West Hammond Woman
Also Tells of a \$6,000
Slush Fund; Graft.

Boothman reveals of policemen, including a forty-eight hour joy ride by the chief, collection of hundreds of dollars from resort owners for the alleged purpose of obtaining protection from the police department and city council—these comprise the chief charges concerning the municipality of West Hammond which Mrs. Harriet Rosenbaum will lay before State's Attorney Mackay Hoyne.

There are others just as piquant, she told a reporter of THE TRIBUNE last night—as, for instance, the pet pastime of policemen when wassailing of shooting out the lights in the resorts of Burnham and West Hammond. Some of her charges are confirmed by court records of Chicago and West Hammond.

She is determined to expose all the ramifications of underworld and political activity because of what she terms "persecution by the police because she no longer will make graft payments." She was arrested Feb. 15 on a charge of conducting a disorderly resort. The case will be tried in West Hammond Friday. She has not conducted a resort since April of 1918, she says.

Longest Alcoholic Highway.

West Hammond is the hamlet which settles against the Indiana state line, just south of Burnham, Johnny Paten's ballfield. West Hammond's vicious delights may be best depicted by the statement that it has the longest alcoholic Apian way of any city of like size in America.

With a population of 7,000 it boasts fifty-two saloons—one for every 135 persons—and all of them are located in State street, the linear oasis, which runs athwart the Sahara of Indiana. There were but thirty saloons, but that forms the basis of another charge, concerning which Mrs. Rosenbaum talks of a "\$6,000 slush fund."

"From 1908 to April of 1918, when I conducted a resort in West Hammond," she said last night, "I paid an average of \$150 a month for police and alleged city council protection."

New Chief Raises Rate.

"Until former Chief of Police John O'Neil resigned in 1916 I paid him personally \$10 a week. He became a pauper again and I continued to pay him that sum until I was closed up. From 1916 until I was closed last April I paid Joseph Nitz, his successor as chief of police, \$35 a month."

"In addition I would pay whichever officer happened to be assigned to the best, including my resort \$10 a week. Then the members of the department (all numbers eight) had a habit of telephoning me that they needed a new pair of shoes or shirts and I would give them \$5 or \$10."

"Chief of Police Nitz came to my place one night during his vacation last summer and I made a great deal of liquor—at my expense, of course. Then he fired at a beer bottle to show what a 'bad man' he was. He missed the beer bottle, but almost hit one of the girls."

Some Joy Ride.

"Then he had me call a taxi-cab. We motored to Burnham, met a couple from Chicago and went to Cedar Lake with them. Policeman Charles Smith of Burnham accompanied us. We visited around the Cedar Lake resorts all that night and the following day went to Laporte, where we spent the next night. It was a strenuous joy ride."

"When Indiana went dry last April 2 West Hammond had but thirty saloons. There was a rush of Indiana license holders. They wanted the license but the ordinance limited the number to thirty. A fund of \$6,000 was raised. Soon after the ordinance was revoked and the number of saloons permitted to operate was increased to fifty-two."

Last April Mrs. Rosenbaum said, a policeman collected \$200 from her on representations that it was needed to secure further protection by the county. She said she never saw the money.

Mayor Owns Taxi Service.

Other charges are that wholesale arrests are made on minor charges to swell the exchequer of justice of the peace. Four hundred arrests were made during January. Prisoners are conveyed in cabs of the U. S. Service Taxicab company, the only one in West Hammond. It is owned by Mayor Kamradt.

Chief of Police Nitz last night admitted taking the joy ride last summer, but denied he had ever accepted graft money.

"A man will do things when intoxicated that he would never do if he were sober," he said. "I can state positively, however, that I have never accepted any money from resort owners or any one else for any purpose."

Private Homes Exempt
Unless Liquor Sale
Is Proved.

BY E. O. PHILLIPS.

Springfield, Ill., March 5.—[Special.]—The Anti-Saloon league's search and seizure bill was reported favorably to day from the house committee on temperance and now stands ready for its second reading in the house calendar. It came from the dry committee by unanimous vote.

The bill restricts search and seizure to places under suspicion of selling liquor in anti-saloon territory. The bill would not apply to any part of Chicago, unless the city votes dry in April.

Not Aimed at Homes.

P. Scott McBride, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon league said: "The purpose of the bill is to provide an additional method of enforcement of the anti-saloon laws of the state in anti-saloon territory and purposes to go no further. It is not directed against private homes or personal ownership."

The house temperance committee also reported favorably Representative Brewer's bill making it a misdemeanor to sell or give liquor in any form to any person wearing the uniform of a United States soldier or marine, or of the Illinois national guard.

From the same committee came an important bill introduced by Representative Abbey that gives to cities and villages control of a two mile zone around their municipal boundaries.

Vote Zion City Inquiry.

The house, without a record vote, adopted a resolution for an investigation of the real estate transactions of Wilbur Glenn Voliva, overseer of the Zion City church, and any cuts or sects that may be violating the law.

By a vote of 28 to 12 the senate sent to third reading Senator Canada's bill on mothers' pensions. The bill removes the fund from the limitations of the Juul law and permits a one mill tax for that specific purpose. In effect it gives to the Cook county board of commissioners \$300,000 for budget purposes now appropriated from the general fund.

The Cook county civil service bill survived a sharp attack led by Democrats and went to third reading.

MYSTERY
Banker Shot by Intruders and
Bride Revealed by Shooting.



Mr. and Mrs. Jerome P. Bowes Sr.

ILLINOIS SEARCH
AND SEIZURE
BILL TO HOUSE

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BRIDE REVEALED
BY MYSTERIOUS
SHOTS IN BANK

Strangers "Pink" Realty
Man; Make No Attempt
at Robbery.

Three features of this enigmatic tale stand out:

FIRST—The two men who entered the office of Jerome P. Bowes Sr. shot him, and departed, made no attempt at robbery.

SECOND—"Miss Frances Williams," his bookkeeper, in private life is Mrs. Jerome P. Bowes Sr.

THIRD—Mr. Bowes' daughter-in-law, who was Miss Katharine Channon, of 678 Rush street, didn't know until last night that—but—

The story starts at 6 o'clock last evening in the reality office and private bank of which Mr. Bowes is head at 5905 South Ashland avenue. Present were Mr. Bowes, Oscar Stoltzman, realty salesman and clerk, and "Miss Williams," as she was known in business life until last night. One of them pointed his revolver at Stoltzman. The other man seized his arm and said:

"That isn't the man we want. There he is there," pointing to Mr. Bowes. The gunman changed his aim and pulled the trigger. The cartridge failed to explode. He pulled the trigger again, and Mr. Bowes fell with a flesh wound in his neck. Miss Williams screamed.

Threaten to Shoot Her.

"Don't scream, lady, or I'll shoot you, too," said the gunman. She persisted and they started to leave. She pursued them, but they escaped.

That was the first version given to the press and the police, the bookkeeper describing herself as Miss Frances Williams and Mr. Bowes stating he knew of no reason an attempt should be made upon his life.

Seeking a motive for the shooting, the press visited the address given by Mr. Bowes at his home, 7804 Normal avenue. "Miss Williams" had also given that as her home. Mrs. Graham was found to live there. She is Mr. Bowes' sister. She was asked if she knew a Mrs. Bowes, and she said she didn't.

"My Mother-in-Law"

In the meantime the home of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Channon at 678 Rush street had been reached by telephone. There lives there Mrs. Jerome P. Bowes Jr., whose husband, a lieutenant in the regular army, is now in France. She is the sister of Miss Elizabeth Channon, Red Cross emergency driver, recently involved in legal controversy with Judge Steich.

"Where could we reach Mrs. Jerome P. Bowes Sr., your mother-in-law?" she was asked.

"My mother-in-law?" with rising inflection.

"Yes, isn't Mr. Bowes married?"

"No, he has been a widower for twenty years."

"Robbery," the Boweses said.

By this time reporters had again visited Mr. Bowes' office. The bookkeeper and he then told reporters they had been married since last August. They didn't want it to become known because Mrs. Bowes did a thriving realty business under the name of Miss Williams, in Quebec, Canada, they said.

Their version of the mysterious visit, which the motive was robbery; that when the two men entered they said: "Shut out!"

The men then became frightened and left, the Boweses said.

CRUEL COP DRAGS
BOY OF 17 FROM
HIS BRIDE'S SIDE

Relatives of Edmund
Wreck His Romance
with Phone Girl.

A 17 year old Chicago bridegroom who was married Feb. 20 at Rose Pine, La., and was torn away from his wife by a cruel policeman and returned to this city, cried himself to sleep last night at the detective bureau.

The boy is Edmund Groh, 4030 Prairie avenue, who until his matrimonial escapade was a pupil at Wendell Phillips High school. The young woman who is crying her eyes out in Louisiana, was Miss Bertha Youmans, a telephone operator at the Douglas exchange. She lived at 4159 Langley avenue.

The boy's school youth met Miss Youmans a few weeks ago. According to his own statement, he fell in love with her. She was the "sweetest girl he ever saw," he told Detective Sergeant Matt Bardin, who brought him back from Louisiana.

Lack of App-tite Betrays Him.

The boy's mother became suspicious that something was wrong with Edmund when his appetite went back on him.

"You're in love, young man," she said. "Now, who's the girl?"

Edmund got red in the face and stammered a denial, which convinced his mother her suspicions were correct. But the young man stuck to his denial, just the same.

At clandestine meetings the youthful lovers an elopement was planned.

Feb. 18 Miss Youmans called at the school and asked for Edmund. He did not return to his classroom. That evening they were en route to Kansas City. After a day's stopover there they continued their journey to Louisiana.

His First Journey from Home.

It was the first time in his life that Edmund had ever been away from home. He was interested in viewing the landscape from the car window and being a high school boy he declared it was "very instructive."

The train arrived at Rose Pine, facetiously called by theatrical folk a "tank town." This was their destination. Miss Youmans' mother resided at Rose Pine. She is married to a second husband named Calvin Hunt. The home folks were glad to see Bertha and they also took kindly to Edmund.

WONDER WHAT PRESIDENT WILSON THINKS ABOUT



EVANSTON CO-EDS
IN SNAKE DANCE
SERENADE DEAN

Coeds of Northwestern university shattered all rules and regulations laid down for correct conduct by Mary Ross Potter, dean of women of the university, following the victory of Northwestern over the University of Chicago basketball team last night. The co-eds joined in a snake dance through the business section of the city.

The celebration ended with a serenade in front of the home of Dean Potter, 1740 Orrington avenue, where 450 men and women students took part. A few witnesses of the snake dance, who refused to give their names, hinted some of the 200 or more co-eds did more than the snake dance. When pressed for the secret they whispered: "They shook the shimmy, too."

The students, about half of them women, led by Ferris Flynn, cheer leader, began a snake dance through the various streets to the Hayburn theater, which they entered, going down one aisle and up the other to leave the building. After visiting several other places a coed suggested: "Let's serenade the dean."

The students circled the porch of Dean Potter's residence, singing "Mary Had a Little Lamb."

At an upper window the figure of a woman with a night cap on her head appeared.

"Shame on you—get out of here," she called.

When Bertha told her mother she and Eddie were going to be married Mrs. Hunt raised her hands and said, "Land o' goodness."

TRIANGLE ON TOP
OF A TRIANGLE
NETS 2 DIVORCES

Elza M. Smith and Mrs.
Anna Checkett Are
Given Decrees.

The problem of the super-imposed triangle of Elza M. Smith, broker, 6832 North Ashland avenue, and his wife, Myrtle, who isn't his wife any more, and Mrs. Anna Checkett, 4047 Sheridan road, and her husband, Thomas, who isn't her husband any more, was solved yesterday.

The cases were listed, heard, and adjudicated together by Judge Jacob H. Hopkins in the Superior court, but to avoid confusion let them be here recorded separately.

Broker Tells of Raid.

Now in the first place we have Elza M. Smith, a diligent broker, who by those mysterious broker's tricks and trades had amassed a considerable amount of money. He married Myrtle on Sept. 14, 1910, and "it recorded that they lived together quite happily until Dec. 31, 1918."

"When I took my bag and pretended to be departing for the west," Smith explained to Judge Hopkins, "instead of buying a ticket I purchased a room in a downtown hotel and the services of a couple of detectives."

"Soon the telephone bell tinkled and one of the detectives invited me out to my home for a little raiding party he had staged. I went and in my home found my wife—mind you, my home and my wife—and another man."

BANTAM BAILIFF
MUSSED UP BY
IRATE ACTRESS

TEMPERAMENT is all right in its place, publicity men have praised it; theatrical managers have stood for it passively; but Miss Anna M. O'Donahue, the bantam bailiff of the Municipal court, had never come in close touch with it before—and she didn't understand.

She had gone to the Studio-baker theater to serve Miss Adele Ritchie—the wife of Guy Bates Post, star of "The Masquerader"—with notice that a theatrical agency had obtained judgment against her for \$50.

"O," said Mrs. Post, according to Miss O'Donahue, and she grabbed the paper, and then "scratched, bit and struck" the bantam bailiff, and called to the doorman not to let her out. The doorman, Miss O'Donahue says, held her while the actress continued to exhibit artistic temperament, and then suddenly the bantam found herself in the alley with her hat slanting to one side of her hair, her coat smeared with paint, her gown "a sight."

Miss O'Donahue appeared before Judge Graham and swore out a warrant for the arrest of the actress. Two big detectives went with her and served it. The actress will be arraigned today in the South Clark street court.

Later the detectives arrested the doorman, John Campbell, on warrants charging assault and "hindering the service of the papers."

1,500 MEN AT \$3
A DAY DIG CITY
OUT OF SNOW

With fair weather and rising temperature forecast for today, Chicago dug itself out of the snow yesterday. More than 1,500 men were used by the city in clearing streets and sidewalks. The estimated cost of removal was \$15,000.

Deputy Commissioner of Public Works William Burkhardt and Assistant Superintendent of Streets William J. Galligan supervised the work. No difficulty was experienced in getting laborers at \$3 a day.

After loop streets had been cleared the men were sent to the residential districts. Scores of carts, wagons, and automobile trucks were used last night to cart away the snow.

POOL IS FORMED
TO GET FOREIGN
TRADE FOR CITY

Business Men Unite to
Solve Export Business Problems.

Acting on the belief that the proper expansion of foreign trade will be a vital factor in the development of the central west in the future, and that united action of all interests will be required to make the plan a success, Chicago business men yesterday formed a pool of their export interests. This body, it is expected, will form the nucleus of organizations capable later of handling the enormous export and import problems that will come with the development of international business.

Another phase of yesterday's foreign trade activities here was a meeting at the Association of Commerce, which was attended by officials representing commercial organizations in Seattle, San Francisco, Chicago, Racine, Milwaukee, Kenosha, Peoria, South Bend, and La Porte. Several resolutions relating to export business across the Pacific were passed.

Not for Chicago Alone.

The nucleus of the industrial organization formed yesterday is not meant for the benefit of Chicago alone, it is explained, but it is expected to become part of an organization which will arrange shipments from various western points direct to the consumer in other lands, possibly on a cooperative basis. Heretofore this business has been handled entirely from New York, with the result that gulf and Pacific ports have been overlooked. There are Chicago firms which make all their export shipments to New York, then from New York the goods are shipped back toward China or some other point in the Orient. These shipments are made through export agents.

Seek to Buy Direct.

Recently several representatives of foreign countries have visited Chicago and have made efforts to buy direct from producers or to arrange with western firms for construction work, but have found that facilities were lacking through heavy transactions could be handled in other countries. These visitors said they regarded the middle west as one of the greatest producing centers in the world, and some of them departed almost in anger because they were forced to adopt cumbersome and unsatisfactory methods in dealing with western firms. They announced that they were tired of paying several profits to middle men.

Efforts of various firms to continue to transact foreign business through the medium of agents, as was done before the war, have brought out the fact that present rates of exchange involve such losses with western firms, where immediate payments are demanded, that the plan is no longer practical.

New Ways of Financing.

In reply to this objection, bankers assert that the foreign trade of the future must be financed in new ways, or it will be irretrievably lost to the west. Arthur Reynolds, president of the Continental and Commercial Bank, and Vice president of the Continental and Commercial National Bank, said Mr. A. Traylor, president of the First Trust and Savings bank, are among the bankers who hold that the new foreign trade problems can be properly solved only by united action.

"There is not the slightest doubt but it will take the united action of all the bankers of Chicago, as well as of all the commercial interests, to gain for the west a truly satisfactory part of the world's trade," said Mr. Reynolds last night. "Individual firms can go out and get small amounts of business, but if we are to get the big business we must cooperate."

"Consolidation of all interests in a big way is needed to put this thing over. In foreign trade we must have foreign securities, and we must loan on these securities and invest them. The middle west must become interested in placing these securities, for we must be in a position to finance the business."

Favors Two Bodies.

The formation of two organizations, one to handle the financial end of foreign trade, and the other the industrial features, is favored by Mr. Traylor.

"I am strongly of the opinion that both of these organizations will be needed if we are to get and hold foreign business," said Mr. Traylor. "We must have genuine cooperation. The ramifications of international business are such that special knowledge is required. There are few banks, if any, that are able to equip themselves to handle this business."

"Foreign credits is a big subject, and an individual bank could not afford to take on all this work itself, any more than the individual business house could stand the initial cost."

"The amount of export business will become so enormous, if it is properly handled, and everything points so conclusively toward united action being the only satisfactory solution of the problem, that I do not see how the wisdom of such a course could be questioned."

The nucleus of business interests, which was started yesterday is backed by the Interstate and Foreign Trade committee of the Association of Commerce, under the leadership of Harry Sells, chairman. The other members of the committee are: H. W. Ackard, J. J. Charles, A. B. Dick, C. O. Frisbie, Charles E. Herrick, John P. Man, George E. Marcy, George A. McKinlock, Arthur Meeker, John W. O'Leary, John T. Pirie, G. A. Ranney, Theodore Robinson, John A. Rose, James Simpson, Edward F. Swift, Herman Wallack, G. L. Walters, William Wrig-



INTEREST FROM BONDS TO CUT COSTS OF WAR

Annual Income from Abroad Is Put at \$430,000,000.

By GLENN GRISWOLD.

The Federal Reserve bank of Chicago has made a survey of war loans which gives answer to the question of the man struggling with an income schedule who asks: "Why can't we pay a larger part of the war cost out of bond income and less by taxation?" and the answer appears to be that we can if we wish.

The pinch of taxation is felt most this year by those having incomes ranging from \$5,000 to \$10,000. For these taxes are practically tripled in 1918. The man with a salary of \$200 a month will pay a tax of \$35 this year, as compared with about \$12 last year.

Interest Is Heavy.
The figures show that our annual interest obligation, when the fifth loan has been sold, will amount to \$1,100,000,000. This sum is not so formidable when the effects against it are considered. The United States government has loaned \$1,070,157,450 to its allies, which has an average rate of 5 per cent. This means that we have an annual income from abroad from this source of \$430,000,000.

Before the war private investors bought foreign securities amounting to \$3,040,000,000, securities such as the Anglo-French bonds, United Kingdom issues, and French municipals. These will pay us \$100,000,000 more annually in interest, making \$530,000,000 an offset against our own interest cost of \$1,100,000,000.

Securities Are Repurchased.
In addition, consideration must be taken of the fact that during the early days of the war America repurchased from Europe \$2,000,000,000 of securities, which may have yielded an average of 5 per cent. This is another item of \$100,000,000 of pre-war expenditure which we will not make in the future.

These figures all go to show that with the fifth loan distributed to the investors of the United States the national indebtedness is all but negligible in any case and that it might prove burdensome to the country or leave the individual less favorably situated than before the war.

Expect Higher Prices.
Further, they indicate the possibilities of price appreciation a few years hence, when money has returned to a 3 or 4 per cent basis and when the holders of the war bonds, and investors who were shopping. It is not so long ago that a 4 per cent United States government bond sold within a fraction of 140, and bankers are legion who believe that the 4 1/2 issues of today will approach that mark before they have matured.

Liberty bonds were steady and foreign issues showed little change. Railroad issues held well in the face of a general decline in the junior securities.

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS

No. of shares.	Div. paid.	Bid.	Asked.	Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.	Net. Mar. 1916.	Close.
0	8.3	73	74	Do pld	300	61 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4	0	29
1	8.3	74	74	Alaska Gold	300	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	0	29
1	8.3	74	74	Alaska Juneau	300	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	0	29
1	8.3	74	74	Alaska Juneau	300	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	0	29
1	8.3	74	74	Alaska Juneau	300	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	0	29
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1	8.3	74	74	Alaska Juneau	300	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	0	29
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1	8.3	74	74	Alaska Juneau	300	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	0	29

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[illegible]

[illegible]

1

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and a vertical crease down the center. A small dark spot is visible near the top right corner.

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and garage;
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